

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4336

六十二年九月廿四日

廿五日八時

年未辛酉同

HONGKONG: FRIDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

石井

號九月廿四日

添香

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH]

Arrivals.

Sept. 28. MANILA, SPAN. STR., 510, Abarca, Manila 23rd Sept., General—LANDSTEIN & CO.
Sept. 28. BEIRAH, Brit. str., 1,090, Blake, Shanghai 23rd September, General—P. & O. CO.
Sept. 28. FOKHWA, North German b/c, 270, Paulet, from Whampoa—MELCHERS & CO.
Sept. 28. TORDENSHOLD, Dan. str., Lund, from Amoy 26th September.

Departures.

Sept. 28. VENUS, str., for Saigon, &c.
Sept. 28. FORMOSA, str., for Swatow, &c.
Sept. 28. TWEE GEBOEDERS, for Nuchwang.
Sept. 28. MIKADO, for Nuchwang.
Sept. 28. VESTA, for Nuchwang.
Sept. 28. ALPINE, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
23RD SEPTEMBER.
Neville, for Sourabaya.
Irogen, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Par Mania, etc., from Manila.
2 Europe, 2 Manilans and 72 Chinese.
Per Bobar, str., from Shanghai.
Meers, Ford, Stroobell, Easton, Petrie and Smith, 1 European, 1 Native and 1 Chinese.
The following passengers proceed by P. & O.'s steamship Orissa, to-day, at noon.—
For Singapore—Messrs. T. W. Stevens, E. Stevens, B. C. Erans, child and servant, Capt. J. Gray.
For Colle—Mr. R. Y. Beran.
For Madras—1 Native China.
For Bombay—3 Native Grooms.
For Suez—Hon. James Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. Ceare, Capt. S. H. Jensen.
For Southampton—Mrs. Henley and child.
Mrs. Tracy and child.
For Brindisi—Messrs. Newman and F. Schonfeld.

Reports.

The Spanish steamship *Monia*, from Manila on 23rd September, reports experienced strong N.E. winds and heavy sea from the N.E.
The Danish frigate *Tordenskjold*, from Amoy on 26th September, reports experienced fresh N.E. monsoon.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Sundry Articles.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE opening game of the season (XLII. or XXII.) will be played TO-MORROW, the 30th September, commencing at 11 A.M. precisely.
The Annual Dinner will be held at the Hotel de la France, 7.45 p.m. on MONDAY next, the 2nd October.
Members wishing to be present at the Dinner, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, not later than 7 P.M. on the 30th September.

M. S. TONNOCHY,
Hon. Secretary,
63 1644 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TENDER FOR FUNDS ON BOTOMBY.

\$15,000 to \$16,000.

WANTED on the Hull, Spars, Sails, and Rigging of the San Salvadorian Ship "LOLA," of 1,000 tons register, the sum of \$15,000 to \$16,000, to fit out, to enable the said vessel to proceed to Sea and execute her voyage, viz., hence to Macao in Ballast, and from thence with Emigrants to Callao (Peru). Proposals for the advance of above sum will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3rd October, 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M. The right is reserved to reject each and all proposals.

LANDSTEIN & CO., Agents for Owners,
10d 1617 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE landed, ex "Overland Mail" and S.S. "Lorne," the following Choice and Well Selected Goods for the Opening Session.
New COSTUMES.

BORDRED BASTILLE.

Fringed SERGES.
CHAMBRAY.
Fancy Dress MATERIAL.
GAUZE DE CHAMBRAY.
TARLATANS and GREENADINES.
New Shaded in Moiré ANTIQUE and SILKS.
French LINENS.
Printed LINENS.
Plain and Woolen HOSIERY.
Kid and Cloth GLOVES.
Tisbury Diving do.
Also.

Muslin and Lace SETS.

HATS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.
The NEW CORSET.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
CHIGNONS and FRISSETS.
Striped SHIRTINGS.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Fancy COATINGS.

WITBYS.
West of England and Scotch TWEEDS.
Calf and Kid BOOTS.
D'Agulha Street and Queen's Road.
1w 1654 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

THE "NOVA ESCOLA MACAENSE."

THE General MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution has been adjourned to SUNDAY, 2nd October, at 2 P.M. at the Saloon of the "D'Agulha" VEN. THEATRE. The attendance of subscribers is called for.
VISCONDE DO CERBAL
Sw 1473 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO KINSEY & CO., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28 PLACE, VENDOME, PARIS).

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND BEFORTED.
1w 1636 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.

COFFERS.

MANILLA and Cavite CIGARS and CHEEKS of all kinds for Sale.

SAGE.

IM 1626 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are required for the construction of a GRANITE DOCK at Kowloon, Measuring 24' wide, 24' deep.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned.

W. B. SEPPATT & CO.,

CHARLES E. ENDICOTT,

D. G. SCOTT,

1w 1621 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—Hon. T. POWELL.
Deputy Chairman—T. PRYCE, Esq.
E. E. BELLOWS, Esq.
W. LEONARD, Esq.
H. MOULTON, Esq.

Manager—John Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " " "

12 " " "

18 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange securities transacted.

Drays granted on London, and the chief commercial places in America, India, Australia, America, China, Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

1w 1621 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMANY BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOETZ, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FRIEHRER von MAGNU, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

DOLPHUS RYAN, Colgate.

JOHN FREDERICK SWEDDLE, London.

THOMAS STYLAS, London.

RUDOLPH SCHLEICH, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

J. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Oskar NEVILLE, Bremen.

LEOPOLD BONN, Bonn.

Auguste GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING, London.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT & CO.,

Agents—Messrs. OLIPHANT & CO.,

General Agents—Messrs. OLIPHANT & CO.,

Head Office—HONGKONG.

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NOTICE.

DOCKS.

PORT OF AMoy.

SHIP OWNERS, AGENTS, and COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS, CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, 160' x 288 feet long on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17' draft. It has a CAISSON GATE, and POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And as Engineers were fully fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam, Iron and Brass Foundries, Boat-builders shop, large Smithy, and Carpentry and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS, each receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet, Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GOUDOWN or STORES of Vessels under repair. Tel. 2317. Amoy, December 1868.

F O O C H O W D O C K .

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floured DOCK, of the following dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 14 feet, and the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped dry by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a 12-inch SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE.

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c. Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Pump is available at all times to tow vessels to and from Sea, at current rates, on application to J. S. MORTON, Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remaking Vessels can be obtained from Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & CO., Hongkong, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai, &c. &c.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEYAN, with all Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILDE'S Orthography. Price, £1.50. neatly bound. Half leather Wrappers ... £2.00. Arms of the Daily Press on the back cover.

NOW READY.

BOUNDED VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT FOR the year 1870. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 1st February 1871.

The author of the Daily Press from this office comes on Thursday morning at 10.10, and the last passengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, September 29th, 1871.

The incident mentioned in Wednesday's paper in connection with the Customs-squeezing establishment at the entrance to this harbour brings the subject of the blockade now established round this port to the notice of the public in a manner which is in every sense of the word striking. That a foreign sailing boat leaving Hongkong should be fired upon almost at the entrance to the harbour, is suggestive of something being a little wrong in the regulations in force, and of the necessity for speedy action being taken. It is fortunate that nothing serious resulted in this case; but it is a question of some interest what the results would have been, had one of the gentlemen in the boat in question been seriously injured or killed. We suspect that the Customs' Station would not very long have survived the accident; and what we have to point out is that the damage done to trade by the system now permitted is equally unwarrantable, and would equally justify strong measures being adopted to put it down. As is observed by BAXON in his Memorandum, such action as overhauling vessels leaving port would never be tolerated by any one European power from another; and is completely contrary to every principle of international law. In respect to levying import duties at the Chinese port to which the junk is bound—it is altogether an assumption on the part of the Chinese that all goods taken in junks from Hongkong are to be smuggled. These goods pay at the port of entrance, and because they do not pay dues at Canton, ninety miles off, it cannot be said that they have evaded any just export duty. If the fiscal system of the Chinese is so defective that they cannot levy their own duties at the ports of entrance, that is an affair of theirs, not ours. Let them improve their method of raising their revenue, and then no question can arise. At all events it would not be difficult to come to an understanding which would put an end to any bona fide inconvenience which may exist. But it is simply intolerable that the Chinese should be permitted to bring what is nothing less than coercion upon the Colony, by having gun-boats stationed at the entrance to the harbour, and by adopting such high-handed measures as firing over boats who do not stop to be overhauled. The matter which has immediately called attention to this question is of much importance in itself, and it is to be hoped it will be strictly investigated, and steps taken to bring the guilty parties to account. If it be passed over, the greatest encouragement will be given to the Chinese at the Customs' Station to repeat such acts, and the likelihood is that it will end in some serious affair. If vessels belonging to residents in the Colony are to be fired into on leaving by the Chinese at Customs' Stations, matters will very soon come to such a pass that serious complications will arise.

The *Daily News* correspondent states that there was a serious disturbance at Tientsin between French and German sailors. Some of the crew of a German ship got into an altercation with a drug shop with two sailors of the Chinese, and a number of men from the latter vessel subsequently got ashore without the course of the knowledge of their officers; the fact of vessels lying alongside the land enables such evasion—and attacked several Germans, whom they wounded badly.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Wednesday by A. Lester, Esq., coroner, on the body of James Ryan, late seaman on board the British ship *Tuberville*, the jury exonerated Messrs. G. N. Minto, J. S. Knowles, and H. F. Simmonds.

The Coroner explained to the jury that the principal reason for holding the inquest was that up to a late hour on Tuesday the body had not been identified, and there were several men missing from the *Tuberville*. Now, however, the body was identified, the case would be a very simple one.

William Ahern, third officer of the *Tuberville*, identified the body, and said the deceased was an A.B. on board. He identified the body by the clothes, about which he was positive, and by its general appearance. Deceased was thin, and only night watchman on board, when he went Saturday and Sunday. His watch was to end at 8.30 p.m., but that morning he did not go to bed.

The steward found him out, and called the cook himself. Deceased was then missing, and no information could be had of him on board the *Tuberville*. There was a barge, the *Wressel Castle*, lying about 60 fathoms off, and the inquiries were made on board of her in the morning. It was found that they had been in full overboard between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. when the *Wressel* was away from the cargo, and the cook had been missing.

Deceased had been on board of the *Tuberville* since Saturday and Sunday. His watch was to end at 8.30 p.m., but that morning he did not go to bed.

He went on board of the *Tuberville* to make his charge, and the steward, who had lost the body, informed the Coroner that four of the men had been taken out by the police, and no information could be had of him on board the *Tuberville*.

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Mr. N. B. DENNYS said: I should like to make a few remarks upon a subject of such vital interest for everyone in Hongkong, of whatever occupation, and though I am not a public functionary, I think the importance of the matter justifies me in taking up your time on this occasion. There seems to be considerable misapprehension as to the actual cause of the lamentable state of affairs now existing. First, as is ably pointed out in the Memorial, there is the disorganization, or want of organization, in the Police Force. But there are other causes, and we have the attempt to make the law itself a second-class instrument of justice in this Colony; and, secondly, certain faults of local administration, which considering a Public Meeting has been called, cannot be passed over in total silence. To speak first of the procedure. We go entirely by English law. I don't mean the law itself—that a man who is not tried, and does not kill—but the machinery put in force to catch and convict the culprit. Here we have the same machinery as in England, but it is not enough to catch a criminal, or to any civilized country, but in a Colony where a large portion of the inhabitants are not only not English, but aliens. There are about 8,000 foreigners out of 120,000 inhabitants. The respectable Chinese, as it is the fashion to call them, never help the law because it is the law, and never take the slightest pains to help its representatives. We are among a population to whom the sanctity of the law is unknown, and to whom I believe what we may say to the contrary, which thoroughly supplies its place. If we take these facts into consideration, it will be immediately seen how different the circumstances are here. Then, if we further take into consideration the language daily used among the Chinese, not only of us in our private capacity, but of the authorities of the law, of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, language should be tolerated in the police force, and to be tolerated, in the police force, in a Colony where a large portion of the inhabitants are not only not English, but aliens. There are about 8,000 foreigners out of 120,000 inhabitants. The respectable Chinese, as it is the fashion to call them, never help the law because it is the law, and never take the slightest pains to help its representatives. We are among a population to whom the sanctity of the law is unknown, and to whom I believe what we may say to the contrary, which thoroughly supplies its place. If we take these facts into consideration, it will be immediately seen how different the circumstances are here.

Mr. HAYWARD, in Mr. Dennys's consent to propose, added a word, so that the resolution would stand, "That the Chinese should be brought before the magistrate, as a bad and useless person, and if he comes back, he should be subjected to the punishment that Chinese scoundrels care for, and that is, the law." (Loud applause.) I point out clearly that not only the procedure but the actual existing state of the law, is not sufficient to meet the circumstances, and that we have a prima facie case, and we have sufficient evidence to meet the circumstances, and as they live in the greatest luxury it is no punishment to them when caught. (Applause.) It is not fair, or just, or to pass by this state of things in a Memorial of this kind. The Chinese, therefore, when these men have all these temptations, they don't care for the law. (Applause.)

The Chairman said they ought to be embodied in a separate resolution.

Mr. J. K. DAVIS seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. WELCH, who was received with trepidation, and with a certain amount of apprehension, said there was an omission in the resolution. It ought to say "and in the inspection of trials," and he moved that those words be inserted.

The Chairman said they ought to be embodied in a separate resolution.

Mr. FRANCIS thought the words would be hardly consistent with the purpose of the meeting. How the money was expended on the machinery was a proper subject for consideration by this meeting, but not how it was raised, though that too was an important question.

Mr. WATSON withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYWARD proposed the following, the 7th resolution:

Resolved—That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be memorialized on the subject, and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed for, in accordance with the terms of the third resolution; that the Draft Memorial prepared by the Justices of the Peace, and submitted to the Government, be accepted, and the resolution be carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYWARD seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. KAHN seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYWARD said that before separating he would communicate to the meeting the information which he had just received by telegram, that Sir R. MacDonnell's departure was delayed till his health was better. (Cheers.)

Mr. HAYWARD said that the meeting had been told that nothing would be done till he came back, in a matter of vital importance. We were all very sorry to hear of, and deeply regretted, the sickness of Sir Richard MacDonnell, but he no doubt had at least an able medical attendant, while here in this Colony, we were sick, and we were told that our doctor must be cured before our case could be attended to.

Mr. COXON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with loud and unanimous applause, and the meeting then adjourned.

The following is the memorial agreed to:

To the Right Honorable THE EARL OF KEMBELL, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE MEMORIAL AND HUMBLE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

SIR,—That for many years past the insufficiency of the police force of this Colony has been a continual source of discontent to the inhabitants, and has given rise to repeated representations to the local Government through the medium of the newspaper press, in the Legislative Council, from the judicial bench, and otherwise.

2.—That various attempts have been made at different times by successive Governors of the Colony to increase the efficiency of the Police, and satisfy the well-grounded requirements of the Colony by extending their numbers, and by the appointment and promotion of the force, by increasing its strength numerically, as far as possible, by a judicious system of rewards and punishments, and by the introduction of a code of discipline, and by the maintenance of strict and impartial justice.

3.—That in the old style of a speech, I might say, nice and prudish, I always used to say to my wife, when I was going to a meeting, "I am going to see that the Chinese are not persecuted for their religion." (Applause.)

4.—That your Memorialists beg to remind Your Lordship that the Chinese are a broad and varied race, and that they are not to be classed all together, as they are in the Chinese language, as being all alike. (Applause.)

5.—That although the numerical strength of the force has been increased from a grand total of 383 men in 1861, to a total of 1,232 men in 1871, and the Police expenditure has been augmented from \$7,496 in the former year to \$17,920 in the latter, yet we only have an inadequate improvement being effected in the ranks of the Police, as distinct from the military forces, and in the number of individuals, especially of natives, who are enlisted equally by the Authorities and by the inhabitants, that the state of the Police as regards efficiency is much worse now than at any former period.

6.—That your Memorialists would respectfully point out to Your Lordship's consideration that while the Police expenditure has increased by 150 per cent. since 1861, and the numerical strength of the force has been doubled, the cost of the population is but 45 per cent. in excess of the population in 1861. And further, that the above increase in the cost of the Police does not represent the total expenditure, large sums being annually spent in buildings, &c., which appear in the Colonial accounts under the head of Works and Buildings.

7.—That at no former period in the history of the Colony, not even during the years 1854 and 1855, at the origin of the war with the French, did the Police force, or the Government, appear to be in a more responsible state of discipline and control than it is at present. But, Sir, I do not understand that the Government does not carry out the repressive laws as they should. (Applause.)

8.—That although the Chinese are a broad and varied race, and that they are not to be classed all together, as they are in the Chinese language, as being all alike. (Applause.)

9.—That your Memorialists beg to remind Your Lordship that the Chinese are a broad and varied race, and that they are not to be classed all together, as they are in the Chinese language, as being all alike. (Applause.)

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